Amusements.

AMBERG THEATRE-8-Robert and Bertram. BIJOU THEATRE-S:15-A Jolly Surprise. BROADWAY THEATRE-S-The Lion Tamer. CASINO-8:15-Child of Fertune. DALY'S THEATRE-8:15-Lecture.

EDEN MUSEE-Wax Figures. FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE-8:30-Polly Mid-GARDEN THEATRE-8:30-Hearts, Husband and Wife. GRAND OPERA HOUSE-8:15-WARLEM OPERA HOUSE-8:15-Impulse

HARRIGAN'S THEATRE-8-Reilly and the 400. HERRMANN'S THEATRE +8:50 - Mr. Wilkinson's HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8:30-A Trip

KOSTER & BIAL'S-8-Vandeville. LYCEUM THEATRE-8:15-The Grey Mare.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-Jubilee Entertal MANHATTAN ATHLETIC CLUB THEATRE-S-King MUSIC HALL-8-Acis and Galatea

ATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Annual Exhibition NEW PARK THEATRE-2-8:15-Count Caspar. NIBLO'S-8-Vaudeville PALMER'S THEATRE-8:15-Colonel Carter of Carters-

PROCTOR'S THEATRE-8:15-Across the Potomac. STANDARD THEATRE-8:15-Incog. STAR THEATRE-8:15-The American Minister. TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE-8-Vaudeville. UNION SQUARE THEATRE-8:15-Spooks.

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New-York Daily Tribanc. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1892.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The jury in the Ravachol case, in diet; there were arrests of Anarchists in several Continental cities. = A motion to advance the Woman Suffrage bill was defeated in the House of Commons, 175 to 152. —— The trial of Deeming, the wife murderer, at Melbourne, was postponed for another day.

Congress.-Both branches in session. - The Senate: The Army Appropriation bill was passed. The House: Consideration of the Diplo. matic and Consular Appropriation bill was con-

Domestic.-Republican State Conventions were held in Maine, New-Hampshire, Ohio, Wisconsin, Nebraska and Colorado, == John P. Altgeld, of Democrats of Illinois. ==== At the annual election of the Union Pacific Railway in Boston Jay Gould and Russell Sage were re-elected to the Board of Directors. Governor McKinley spoke on General Grant before the Americus Cab of Pittsburg. == Henry Cabot Lodge delivered a speech at the Middlesex Club's observance of General Grant's birthday in Boston, - Joseph Jefferson delivered an address on dramatic art at Yale College.

City and Suburban.-The cornerstone of the Grant Monument was laid; many thousand peo ple saw President Harrison perform the ceremony General Porter and Chauncey M. Depew delivered addresses, and State and National troops and the monitor Miantonomoh took part in the exercises. == General Grenville M. Dodge, Secretary Elkins, General Horace Porter, Elihu Root, Senor Romero, General J. M. Schofield and General Wager Swavne made addresses at the Grant dinner at Delmonico's; other memorial dinhers were given in this city and Brooklyn. - A clever scheme to defraud the Government was detected by the Paymaster's Department of the Eastern Division, U. S. A. = Thomas O. Speir, a young architect, shot himself accidentally at his home in South Orange. - Stocks moderately netive, but at the expense of values. The final variations were declines, which rarely exceeded 1 per cent. The closing was heavy at virtually the lowest figures.

Weather .- Forecast for to-day : Generally fair and slightly warmer. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 61 degrees; lowest, 48; average,

· President Harrison displayed his customary taste and tact in the brief remarks which be made at Riverside. In the art of saying something graceful and something worth saying, in a few sentences, he has no superior. His little address yesterday was well conceived, terse and pointed, and it was delivered with much of oratorical force. What he said of Grant was eminently fitting, and equally appropriate was the praise which he deftty bestowed on Mr. Depew and General Porter.

Republican conventions to choose delegates to the National Convention at Minneapolis were held yesterday in Maine, New-Hampshire, New-Jersey, Ohio, Missouri, Colorado and Nebraska. In all of them entire harmony and the best of feeling prevailed. The platforms adopted with one accord take uncompromising ground on the question of a Protective Tariff. From all over the country come proofs of a united, enthusiastic and hopeful party. The Republicans will enter the campaign of 1892 under the most

The Republican Convention at Albany today will be a large and representative body. Many of the delegates arrived at the capital early yesterday, and throughout the afternoon and evening active preparations for to-day's gathering were in progress. There appears to uncertainty of exchange with silver-using coun-be substantially no difference of opinion as to tries." In plain terms this means that a con-"The crowning act of last fall's

portant subjects to be passed upon are the platform and the selection of a new State Com-

Exceptionally strong protests against the Election Inspectors bill were sent to Albany yesterday by the Republican Club of this city and the People's Municipal League. The ground taken by the protestants is that the bill should be left unsigned, not for party reasons, but because the highest public interests demand that there should be no tampering with the election machinery in New-York City. Three of the four signers of the Municipal League's memorial are Democrats. That is a fact which Governor Flower should duly consider. It is by no means Republicans alone who call for fair play in this matter.

General Horace Porter was able, at the Grant exercises yesterday, to make the gratifying announcement that up to Tuesday \$202,800 had been subscribed toward the completion of the Monument Fund since the present movement to secure the needed amount began, on March 21. At that time about \$350,000 remained to be raised. After deducting the subscriptions thus far made, the amount still to be obtained is close to \$150,000. This is a large sum, but really the work of completing the fund has only begun, and there are now nearly 2,500 men actively engaged in securing for believing that the movement has received a sufficient impulse to carry it speedily to complete success.

THE GREAT SILENT MAN.

The memory of the great silent man of American history was honored yesterday with civic ceremonies of unwonted stateliness and with eloquence worthy of his fame. The cornerstone of what will be the noblest monument in democrate and republican America was laid by the President with words of unaffected simplicity and homely sincerity, such as the modest soldier would have liked. A year ago at Mount McGregor the President showed how easily he could divert men's minds from the pomp and dignity of his great office and concentrate their thoughts upon the civic virtues the heroic qualities and the inestimable public services of the greatest American soldier since Washington. It was in the same generous spirit, without a trace of self-consciousness, that the Chief Executive offered his sympathetic tribute to his companion in arms and predecessor in office.

Mr. Depew's fine oration was instinct with tenderness and refinement of feeling. Studied panegyric and rhetorical periods would not have been suited to the memory of the silent. unostentatious captain of the Union armies who, as the orator justly said, had shrunk all his life from display and desired to escape it after death. With delicate sensibility the orator adapted his manner to the simplicity. sincerity and homely qualities of one of Homer's men. Beginning with a touching reference to Grant's devotion to family and home and closing with the fervent sentence "The tendrils of loyalty and love stretch from this monument to every soldier's grave in the land," Mr. Depew scattered over the dust of the heroic dead tributes of tenderness and affection as chaste and simple as the sweet-brier roses which had once grown wild and luxuriant on the riverside heights where the monument is to stand.

Mr. Depew gave in three terse sentences the reason and the justification for building a magnificent monument over the dust of the most modest of soldiers, who loved his country with the same simplicity of affection with which he loved his wife, his children and his home, "To lie in the churchyard where slept his father and mother would have been more in accord with his mind. But he appreclated that his countrymen had a claim upon his memory and the lessons of his life and fame. He knew that where he was buried there they would build a shrine for the study and inspiration of coming generations." The man who had communed with his own heart and been silent in the crises of momentous battles in Virginia and Tennessee did not need a monument to commemorate his fame. His dust might have been hidden with that of his father and mother. but his heroic character and his genius for war would have been embalmed in the history of a reunited country. Americans have needed the monument rather than this silent soldier Cook County, was nominated for Governor by the in the hush of the grave. They are dishonored so long as there is neglect to honor him with a monument so grand in proportions, so stately in conception, that it will stand for all time as a silent witness to the silent hero.

The completion of this monument ought not to be deferred through any lack of public interest and financial support in the metropolis It should be built rapidly by voluntary subscriptions. The cornerstone has been laid, and the honor of the wealthiest city in the Union is pledged for the prompt execution of the work. No more commanding site for a splendid work of art can be found than that which witnessed yesterday's impressive ceremonies. When the monument is finished it will be a sign that New-York is rich in civic pride and patriotic feeling. It will be a memorial which will make New-York great in the sight of all

INTERNATIONAL ACCORD ON SILVER.

President Harrison informs Congress that it is not compatible with the public interest to publish at this time the correspondence on the silver question, but adds that he has made and will continue to make every effort to bring about agreement of nations on the coinage of silver or its more extensive monetary use. Congress can hardly wish to risk the publication of the correspondence at a time when the policy and efforts of the Nation might thereby be defeated. Nor has Congress the slightest reason to suppose that the President can have any motive to keep back the correspondence at this time except a regard for the public interest. It would obviously be to his advantage personally, and to the advantage of his party, to make known the earnest efforts which have been made to secure international agreement on this subject, and the measure of success which those efforts have met. But for the public interest the President would undoubtedly have embraced with gladness an opportunity to give full information of the negotiations

thus far. Simultaneously with the statement by the President there comes from England the announcement that the British Government has consented to give a hearing to representatives of Chambers of Commerce and other commercial bodies which desire to submit reasons for a change in the policy of Great Britain regarding silver. The dispatch states that the "influential deputation from the Chamber of Commerce and the commercial community" will be received by Lord Salisbury, Mr. Goschen and Mr. Balfour, and that the deputation will " free the promotion of an international agreement silver as a remedy for the embarrassment in

to the National Convention. The other im- Britain has come to regard free coinage as the nously dishonest legislative apportionment. only remedy for the present disastrous dis- Yes: the crowning act, Senator, of a long series turbance of relations between Great Britain of outrages upon government of the people. and India. If the language of the dispatch Tae crowning act binds the swindled country accurately reports the proposals to be made by districts band and foot and turns them over to the deputation, this demonstration will be of the tender mercies of the boss-ridden city disgreat importance, and will materially aid the tricts. It robs rural New-York of its just share efforts of the United States Government, even of political power in order that the metropolitan though the Government of Great Britain may districts below High Bridge may be allowed not be prepared at this time to commit itself to have things their own way. As the job to free coinage. There are other remedies passed, to New-York and Kings between them which would undoubtedly be suggested in any -that is to say, to Croker and McLaughlininternational conference, possibly more in har- were awarded thirteen votes in the Senatemony with the policy of the British Govern-thirteen when a majority is only seventeenment, and at the same time more effective for and forty-eight votes in the Assembly-fortythe rehabilitation of silver and the settlement eight when a majority is only sixty-five! Is of monetary difficulties. It would not be wise any citizen of the country so blind as not to for Great Britain nor for the United States understand the significance of these figures? to go into any conference so committed to any They mean that these two bosses or their sucparticular solution that no other could be fairly cessors acting together can rule the Demoweighed.

if the great commercial nations should unite members of the Legislature from rural distherein. But it is obvious that the financial | tricts who voted for this apportionment. What necessities which are now powerfully impelling is to prevent them? Nothing is to prevent Great Britain toward some arrangement would them. All that will be left for the country be abated for a time, if not indefinitely post- members to do is to sneeze, with more or less poned, should the United States take upon it- vigor, when these two bosses take snuff. The self all the responsibilities and risks of free apportionment with propriety might have been coinage. That step would at once alter the entitled an act to minimize the political strength monetary relations between Great Britain and and influence of the country districts of New-India, would impart to silver a higher though York State for the benefit of the city dissubscriptions. There are the best of reasons fictitious and temporary value, would induce tricts. Nevertheless-and naturally-Senator great speculation in that metal, and would en- Hill speaks of the outrage as "the crowning courage hopes that the burden which now op- act of last fall's victory"; an act the contempresses British commerce might be removed at plation of which renders it impossible for him the cost of the United States alone. It is so to conceal his gratification. clear that free coinage here would prevent any The Senator does not state which feature of

> SEND THE PROTESTS TO ALBANY. troducing the Election Inspectors bill, which cratic bosses. was prepared by the most depraved and evilminded of the Tammany leaders to destroy the fairness of elections in this city. If Mr. Democrats who are not in sympathy with Tam- trade under Reciprocity conditions. many Hall, but even by well-known members of honesty and conscience.

party? Can be degrade himself so far as to a vile conspiracy to debauch the Presidential gation of the treaty. election in this city? No one can deny that, if counting of the ballots in this city next November will be regarded with suspicion all over the country. It is known everywhere that the in Tweed's time, before the present fair and Election Inspectors was established, perpetrated ions. The system of non-partisan boards was devised by Samuel J. Tilden and Charles O'Conor. No honorable Democrat can desire to overthrow it. To put two Tammany inspectors in charge of every polling-place, with taint the election with fraud, and will overwhelm this city with infamy as it was overwhelmed in Tweed's day.

If Governor Flower decides to sign this bill he will do it with his eyes open. He is fully aware by this time that it is a corrupt meas ure, drawn up and pushed through the Legislature in order to make a fair count of the votes in this city impossible. If he signs it, he will stand before the people of this State as the malignant, determined, deliberate enemy of honest elections. The introduction and passage of this bill prove that Tammany today, so far as honest elections are concerned, is bill his name should be coupled in infamy with

This is the last day upon which protests against the Election Inspectors bill can be sent to the Governor. A great storm of these protests should rain down upon Governor Flower to-day. Send them in by myriads. Make clear to him the strength of the opposition to this conspiracy of crime.

IT SUITS SENATOR HILL.

A dispatch from Washington states that David B. Hill is greatly pleased with the out come of the "extraordinary" session at Alnew apportionment made by the Legislature." teresting if it was not quite a matter of course. It was inevitable that he would take most kindfraudulent census, taken in defiance of the per hand at the later period. Constitution by a majority made Democratic trade arising from the violent fluctuations and

siderable part of the business public in Great that is Hill's characterization of this conspiccratic Legislatures of the future as with a rod No advocate of free coinage can deny that of iron. What is to prevent them? We put it would be infinitely safer and more effective that leading question to those Democratic

international agreement on this subject that a the apportionment is the chief contributor to veto of a Free-Coinage bill would be justified his gratification. But it is not difficult to defor that reason alone, if there were no other, cide which one it must be. Dutchess was not The President might say with truth that such entitled to two Assemblymen, and in the bill Mrs. Freeman, thought to be the housekeeper. an act would at this time do infinitely more to as originally prepared received only one. But is tolerably clear that these people are all sufferdefeat the efforts of the United States in the in the bill that passed she got two, and why? international field than the publication of any To please Boss Hinckley, of Poughkeepsie, and correspondence, and would therefore be more in recognition of his services as one of Hill's emphatically "not compatible with the public most industrious tools in the matter of the theft of the seat of the XVth Senatorial District. No one of the minor members of the gang of conspirators who organized and put If Governor Flower has been reading THE through the infamy which made the Senato TRIBUNE during the last fortnight-and his Democratic was more active and unscrupulous time could not have been better employed- than Hinckley. So Dutchess with a citizen he must now fully realize the extent and the population of 75,047 gets two Assemblymen, nature of the opposition to the Tammany raid while St. Lawrence with a citizen population on honest elections in this city. Assemblyman of 80,679 gets only one. In the circumstances Percival Farquhar had never been heard of the apportionment for Dutchess must be a except by the Tammany boss of his Assembly source of inordinate satisfaction to Hill. It district-who picked him out as a conscience- rewards one of his own heelers; it is sure to less and unscrupulous tool in the Legislature- stimulate other rascals to cheat the voters until he earned an infamous notoriety by in- whenever they are asked to do so by Demo-

BRAZIL AND RECIPROCITY.

That Brazil has no reason to complain of the Parquhar had any manhood, he would have operation of the Reciprocity Treaty is shown protested against being made the dirty tool of by the official statistics of its trade with the so dirty a piece of work. The conscience of United States. The convention went into efevery fair-minded and clean-handed Demo- fect on April 1, 1891. During the five months crat revolts against so foul a crime against an ending September 1, 1891, the exports from honest ballot and an honest count. Day after Brazil to the United States amounted to day in the last fortnight THE TRIBUNE has \$39,708,752. This was a gain of \$14,861,315 been printing the protests of high-minded over the exports for the corresponding period Democrats, as well as of Republicans, against of the previous year. In view of this enormous so monstrous an outrage. Governor Flower increase in the importation of coffee, sugar, will shock and disgust the decent men of his hides and other Brazilian products, the advanown party if he signs this Election Inspectors tages derived from the Reciprocity convention bill. He will weaken himself where he most are incontestable. When disgruntled polidesires to be strong. This villanous attempt ticians in Rio de Janeiro and Blaine-hating to debase and corrupt our city elections is denounced, not only by all Republicans, by every zil was cheated in that treaty they do not man of independent views, by public-spirited venture to face the statistics of international

This is not all. Brazil in negotiating the of Tammany Hall itself. In this paper have Reciprocity treaty secured a free market for been printed the protests of a number of conspicuous and influential Tammany Hall Demo- convention went into effect duties were reimcrats, who refuse to bow the knee to Baal in posed upon the coffee, sugar and hides of so revolting a sacrifice of morality and honor, Venezuela, Colombia and Hayti. This involves a discrimination of enormous value in favor of Will the Governor fail to heed so serious and Brazil. In 1890 the importation of coffee from momentous a protest from the most respected the three countries into the United States amounted to 70,096,700 pounds, or about 15 crats who have condemned the Election In- per cent of the supply. With a duty of 3 cents spectors bill undoubtedly voted for Mr. Flower this involves a discrimination of \$2,282,901 for Governor last November. Can be afford against those countries on coffee alone. Brazil to alienate so powerful an element in his own is profiting so heavily from the enforcement of become the dishonored and detested agent of in that country will seriously propose the abro-

this Election Inspectors bill becomes a law, the WAGES RISING IN WOOL MANUFACTURE. The growth of the woollen industry up to the present time is very imperfectly set forth by the census return of manufactures just pubpredecessors of the present Tammany leaders lished. To appreciate the inadequacy of the figures, it is only necessary to remember that equitable system of non-partisan Boards of the industry did not begin its great start forward until the passage of the Dingley and the the most frightful frauds at the New-York elec- McKinley bills during the year 1890, and was seriously retarded through all that year by the enormous imports of foreign goods in advance of the change of duties in October. The census year for manufactures terminated in the first half of 1890, so that the figures relate only one Republican to hold them in check, will to wool consumed, hands employed and work done during the year before the great improvement began. In fact, it covers the very twelve months which may be regarded as the least prosperous the industry has seen for a long The results of the grave errors in the tariff of 1883 were growing harder to bear relief.

On the other hand, the previous census year 1879-'80, was a period never surpassed for activity in the whole history of the manufacture. The demand for goods was extraordinary, prices were high and most of the year advancing, the people were prospering wondernot one whit better than it was when Tweed fully after the success of resumption in 1879, was its leader. If Governor Flower signs this and were able to consume more than ever before of the products of home industry. In comparing 1889-'90 with 1879-'80, therefore, as respects this industry, the worst year of ten is contrasted with the best year of twenty. The wages paid to all hands, men, women

and children, in all branches of the woollen manufacture averaged \$293 annually in 1880 and \$347 in 1890, a gain of 18 per cent. This is an unexpectedly large increase, possibly due in part to the reduction of a thousand in number of children in the mills of Massachusetts Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York and Pennsylvania, where three-quarters of the whole number of hands are employed. As a bany. "I do not conceal my gratification," he counterpoise it should be observed that the inis reported as saying, "over the result of the crease in number of female hands was greater than in males, which would tend to lower the This expression of David's would be more in- average of wages for the later period. Reckoning according to quantity of scoured wool consumed, the increase in all branches was 25 ly to a fraudulent apportionment, based on a per cent, indicating greater efficiency of labor The wages paid in all branches per pound

by fraud. Tried by the standard of political of scoured wool consumed averaged 27.5 cents morality which his own career abundantly il- in 1879-'80, but had risen to 35.7 cents in lustrates, the Scnator is that sort of man. He 1889-'90, an advance of 30 per cent. The does not conceal his gratification. Why should quantity of cotton consumed in the manufacture looking to unrestricted coinage of gold and his gratification at a flagrant highway rob- cent, while the consumption of wool in the bery? Why should Billy the Kid conceal his same branch gained 180 per cent. In the mangratification at the escape from the toils of ufacture of woollen and worsted fabrics the

cent, but the wages paid to hands in those in the winter, but they will not interfere with branches increased almost exactly 40 per cent, again indicating higher efficiency as mell as a large advance in rate of wages. In these, the great branches of the industry, the average rate of wages was \$299 annually in 1880, but had risen to \$367 annually in 1890, a gain of 22.7 per cent.

Because of the marked change in prices, which were unusually high in 1879-'80, the statements of value of wool, cost of other materials, and value of products, have little importance. The main fact is that this industry, even comparing the worst recent year with its best ten years ago, shows a noteworthy progress in wages paid and in wool consumed. will'?

AN AMERICAN FAMINE.

Distressing reports come from Trenton, New-Jersey. These tell of nothing more or less than a famine. It is not so serious or widespread as the Russian famine, but the need for prompt relief is urgent, and it is the duty of the people of this city to relieve the one as the other; what the Trenton famine lacks in actual severity, it makes up in nearness to our doors.

There is situated at Trenton, among other things, a State normal and model school. are 270 young ladies attending this institution and they are the ones that are suffering. The Tribune has already printed something about the distress prevailing among these noble, but unfortunate young ladies. The famine is caused by an almost total failure of the crop of milk toast. What can be more touching than the spectacle of 270 beautiful young ladies dying by inches from a lack of milk toast? Think of it, ye who know fot what it is to lack one spoonful of milk toast! Consider it, ye who fairly swim in rich milk toast! The details from the famine district are meagre.

One Professor J. M. Green seems to be superintendent of the school, and a certain hard-bearted woman named Dinsmore-Mrs. Dinsmore-is said to be matron. There are rumors concerning a ing with violent toastophobia. They are probably mong those outcasts who do not like milk toast. At least, they will not allow the young ladies in their charge milk toast unless they are sick, and they have to be sick three days before they can begin to draw the milk toast ration, three-day rule works great hardship and makes getting sick absurd. Our correspondent penetrated the famine district, taking a good supply of milk foast for his own use with him in his knapsack, and succeeded in interviewing one victim, Miss Anna De Yoe, of Ramseys "The girls, said Miss De Yoe to our correspondent, "often ask for milk toast for breakfast, and are refused it." It appears, too, from what Miss De Yoe said that it is the cruel Mrs. Dinsmore who made the barberous three-day rule, the very refinement of inhumanity. Miss De Yoe then told of some of the horrors of the famine as well as she was able to do in her weakened condition. These we have already printed, and they should move the heart of a stone.

But what will the generous and public-spirited citizens of this great capital say to this suffering at our own threshold? Are not efforts looking toward relief in order? We think so. Our idea is to send a ship load of milk toast to the starving students at Trenton. His Honor the Mayor ought to appoint committees without de'ay. There should be one committee to receive the contributions of milk and another those of toast, with a sub-committee to look after raising the salt and butter. Prompt action is the thing most wanted; a barrel of milk toast now is worth a whole cisternful two months from now. One ship load, while it may not bring universal relief, will do much to mitigate the suffering. Let us send these stricken young ladies a lake of hot milk, with great floating islands of brown toast in it, and wide sargassoseas of rich, yellow butter.

According to official announcements, this is the last day on which Governor Flower will receive protests against the Election Inspectors bill. Why this haste? The Governor has thirty days in which to consider the measures left in his hands by the Legislature. That period will not expire until the 26th of May. Is Mr. Flower fearful that he will be completely overwhelmed by protests against this most obnoxious bill?

The Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers, at Colorado Springs, is to be dedicated with appro-Childs-whose heart beats responsive to every worthy scheme of beneficence, especially to one affecting printers-has determined to be present at the dedication! Accompanied by a party of the Reciprocity policy that no same statesman friends he starts from Philadelphia for the West, by easy stages, on Monday. This labor of love performed, he will make an extended tour to points on the Pacific Coast. The tasteful programme of the excursion, which has been printed, shows that before returning to his "Ledger" in July Mr. Childs and his guests will see something of seventeen States and travel 10,170 miles. Good luck

The only creditable thing about the extra session of the Legislature, apart from the Republican protests against gross partisanship and unfairness, is the fact that it adjourned and took itself out of the sight of decent people as quickly as possible.

The Hon. Edward T. Fitzpatrick has been superseded as a member of the Excise Board, and here is danger that henceforth he will blush unseen. At the same time there is one fact in his history which entitles him to a certain ti henot a large or specially conspicuous one, we are ound to say-in the halls of memory. almost ten years since Edward T. Fitzpatrick loomed up into what a journalist whose office is not a thousand miles distant would term conspicuity. This was right here in New-York; and each year until the enactments of 1890 gave yet we suppose there are people with memories o abbreviated that they have forgotten it. Still, how could they? How could they forget that Edward T. Fitzpatrick, then a member of the highly honorable Board of Aldermen of New-York, disolutely refused to have part or lot in the opening exercises of the Brooklyn Bridge? And why Simply because the opening happened to take place on May 24, which also happened to be the pirthday of Queen Victoria. In the eyes of Edward T. Fitzpatrick this was a deadly insult gomery. to Ireland. Therefore he protested. Protests being in vain, he stood aloof. Nay more, he stood alone. Edward T. Fitzpatrick knows a principle when he sees one, and he is of the stuff that does not shrink from standing by a principle, even if all the world be against it. His s never condoned the Brooklyn Bridge. doubt if he has ever set foot on it. If so, he must have done it with a mental reservation. Edward T. Fitzpatrick may pursue a modest and unobtrusive career henceforth, but the crowning incident in his life deserves to be perpetuated. Beside it the indictment of him for failing in his duty as an Excise Commissioner sinks into

> The number of delegates comprising the Republican State convention which meets at Albany today is 777. Now 777 is composed of three odd numbers, and we all know that there is luck in odd numbers. It is a good omen.

> > "The Rev." J. W. Arney, of Saranae, Mich.,

has decided to give up-not his horses, but his church. Religion and horses have been warring against each other within him for some time past, and religion now seems to have been badly worsted. Arney has more than once been brought to the bar of the Methodist Conference, of which he he? Why should Dick Turpin have concealed his gratification at a flagrant highway robbery? Why should Billy the Kid conceal his gratification at the escape from the toils of justice of O'Brien the bunco king?

"The crowning act of last fall's victory"—

AN INTERNATIONAL SILVER POLICY.

Was a member, because his horsey propensities deeply vexed and offended some of his clerical brethren. Rebukes and warnings, however, proved of no avail, but now that he has decided to devote himself to his horses exclusively the disconsumption of wool increased from 238,674,—

"The crowning act of last fall's victory"—

281 pounds to 283,049,418, or about 18 per lieved. It is stated that Arney "will hold revivals"

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From The Milwaukee Evening Wisconstn. If Harrison and Blaine could obtain a full remonetal countries of the world for the commercial problem which has defied the powers of the greatest administrative minds in the world for the lieved. It is stated that Arney "will hold revivals"

his horses." Probably not. But will his horses interfere with the revivals? That is a question which awaits an answer.

The courts "must and will" do so and sol This is the pronunciamento of one David Bennets Hill, who chances to hold the office of United States Senator, the duties of which he habitually neglects. Since when, we should like to know, did the courts of the Empire State receive their orders from this man? More than one Demoeratic Judge-notably Judge Cullen, of Brooklynshowed last fall that partisan considerations de not yet rule our courts. New-York has as yet a fairly independent, upright and conrageous judiciary. What do the highminded gentlemen to whom we refer think of Hill's "must and

PERSONAL.

Judge William K. Townsend, newly appointed to the

Chancellor Sims, of the Syracuse University, is shout o spend a few weeks on his farm in Indiana, in search

Miss Jennie O'Neill Potter, the reader, began her professional career in Minneapolis. She is no to revisit her old home, and her friends there await her reappearance eagerly.

Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll tells a Washington re-porter that he has not read a newspaper for three months. The literature which has occupied his ex-clusive attention all this time relates to ancient myths.

Senator Ransom had first one son and then another for private secretary in Washington. The second one looks so much like the first that most people full te discover the substitution. The Senator's oldest son is now practising law in Asheville.

A curtous story is told in German papers in connection with the present production of Massenet's opera, "Werther's Sorrows" in Weimar, the famous home of Goethe and Schiller. The part of Werther, & tenor role, was taken by Herr Glessen, one of the regular attaches of the old court theatre, of which regular attaches of the old court theatre, of which Goethe was once director. But Giessen, strange to say, bears in reality the mame of Buff, being a son of the Leipzig Judge of that name, and a grandacephew of Louis Buff, the heroine of Goethe's story, and naturally of Massenet's opera. Thus Giessen, during the production of the work in Welmar, was called upon nightly to make love on the stage to the character representing his own grandaunt.

The death of Senator Isaac Maurogonato in Rome few days ago removes one of the last survivors of the leaders of the revolt of Venice against Austrian rule in 1840. With Manin, Cosenz and Sampieri, he became exceedingly troublesome to Austria. He was a man of great financial ability, and declined several invitations to accept the portfolio of finance at Rome. He was seventy years old.

THE TALK OF THE DAY

The original idea of forming a Henry Clay Social Club in Washington for the convenience of Southern Protectionists visiting that city has been enlarged into the idea of creating similar organizations in all the Southern States under the watchword "The Protec-tion of American Markets and the Elevation of American Men." And already local boards have been es-tablished in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, Missouri and West Virginia. In a stirring address issued by the Executive Committee, of which General H. C. Parsons is the president, attention is called to the great service which Henry Chy rendered to the cause of protection and to the in-calculable benefits which protection can confer on the "Shall the South," It asks, "be refused the right to lift hand in its own defence, when the competition of Europe, passing over the well-grounded esablishments of the North, shall come to destroy her infant industries, to close her half-open mines, and put out the fires of her pioneer furnaces? If the tariff is in any sense a local issue, it concerns us more than any other section." The movement will undoubtedly do much to open the eyes of the South to the folly of sending anti-Protectionists to Congress.

A Difference of Opinion.—Rivers—I always admired Borus. I think he is a remarkably gifted man. Blanks—I suppose he is, but he's thresome. I wish he wasn't always trying to show off his elecution. Rivers—Why, great Cuesar, man! That's his gift!— (Chicago Tribuue.

on which the Episcopal Cathedral, St. Luke's Hospital and Columbia College are to be built be called "Cathedral Heights."

LETTING HIS SOUL LOAF. spend none o' my good time in politicks an'

sich.

I ain't a-makin' folks grow poor, an' me a-gettin' rich.

I ain't a-pesterin' any one-jes' livin' at my ease.

A-huntin' when I want to an' fishin' when I please! Jes' let 'em take the offices an' run 'em fur an' high. I'd ruther have a violet from a girl's hand—sweet and

Than run the whole United States! So, brethron, let her roll.

For a streak o' April sunshine is les' ligatin' up my soul!

Give me birds a singin' in the sweet, salutin' trees, A-lavin' an' a-wavin' all their blossoms in the bree Give me my daisied meadows, jest a smille to the blue, An' the bendin' trees above 'em jest a bowin' "howdy.

An' the country girls-God bless 'em an' dress 'em plain an' sweet.

Jes' like He does the violets that purple at their feet—
The girls a huntin' honey in their bonnets an' their

The giris a huntin' hone; in their bonnets and their curis.

O, what is all your money to the red lips of the girls! Sing sweet, O birds, o' April! Sing sweet o'er hill an' the wonderin' world is tangled in the sunlight While

an' the rain' We ain't a pesterin' any one-jes' livin' at our case, A-huntin' when we want to, an' fishin' whe'i we please! —(Frank L. Stanton, in Atlanta Constitution.

A local paper tells how Miss Lenn Woodard, of Thorn Creek, Wash., sowed the seed from one head of barley four years ago. She harvested the crop with a pair of shears and sowed the amount received the next year, again harvesting it with her shears. The third crop her father cut with a grass seythe, getting enough barley from this crop to sow forty acres last spring, which averaged forty bushels to the acre when threshed, making a total yield of 1,000 bushels from one head of barley in four years.

At Both Ends. "By Jove," said the youngster, like to have \$100,000 to go into business with in proper shape."
"Ugh," growled the veteran, "I'd like to have \$100,000 to go out of business with in the proper shape."—(Detroit Free Press.

The one hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the Columbia River will be celebrated at Astoria, Orc., on the twelfth day of next month. Owing to circumstances over which it has had no control, the Pacific Coast has not as yet been prolific in centernials, and the people of Oregon are determined to make the observance of this one noteworthy.

A lady stood hanging on the strap of a street car, when a workman in the far corner arose and politely offered her a seat. "I thank you," she said in a very sweet tone, "but I dislike to deprive the only politically theman in the car of a seat."—(Mid-Continent.

The Rev. Mr. Montgomery, of Lowell, Mass., says he is going to get a list of the men who patronize the saloons of that city, and read their names from the pulpit. If he carries out his threat there will be lively times in Lowell, especially for Mr. Mont-

A small boy was receiving instructions in simple mathematics, and the fold mother asked: "Now, Frank, if you had five oranges, and Aunt B. was to ask you for four, how many would you have left!" The youngster thought for a moment, and then answered: "Pd ask Aunt B. if she wanted the crt." (Middletown Press.

DISCREET BUT DETERMINED.

DISCREET RUT DEFERMINED.

From The Brooklyn Eagle,
The New-York Republicans, preliminary to come pletion of their delegation, have refrained, systematically, from exafiation of themselves as an instrumentality, either in the nomination or election of the Presidential ticket. They are not, in view of the disasters which have followed them since the unexpected triumph of 1888, either foolishly confident or unduly boastful. The fact may as well be understood, however, now as at any other time, that they intend to make as determined a struggle for the electical vote of the State in November next as they made in the memorable campaigns of 1860 and 1888.

TAMMANY AFFECTS NO DISGUISE. From The Hartfard Post.

The effrontery of the scheme (Farquhar Election bill) is a striking as its wickedness. It is impossible to mistake its purpose

THE SAFEST PLACE IN A DUEL. One thing is readily apparent: It requires a great deal less courage to be a principal in some duels that to be a second or a bystander. From The Chicago News.

AN INTERNATIONAL SILVER POLICY.